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File - KCC 2/17/78
Bingham Canyon
Mine.
This is Dan S.'s
original mark-up
of changes
Rm

Preamble ~~on Statement of Intent~~

Planning for rehabilitation of an operating mine is always difficult. This difficulty is magnified many times when the expected life of the mine may be decades or even a century. Such is the case of the Bingham mine. It is not even possible to determine the approximate land uses at the end of the mining operation. For that reason, this rehabilitation plan cannot be as specific as that of other, more short-lived, operations.

possible
used

However, regardless of the end use of the land, it is the intention of Kennecott to leave the land in a stable and productive condition ~~for~~ ^{consistent} with, location and topography, recognizing that ~~the mine is often put~~ ^{the land use chosen}. The rehabilitation effort will be judged against ~~the~~ ^{in nature} standard criteria for ~~productive land~~ ^{that the} to include, but not be limited to, a stable soil ~~capable of producing the goods and services of the proposed~~ ^{land use}, a hydrologic regime that will deliver the quantity and quality of water produced before mining disturbance; ^{to the extent feasible} a diverse, self-sustaining plant cover ^{where possible} suitable for the end land use; ~~a self-sustaining animal population suitable for the proposed land use~~ ^{an} area free from health and safety hazards; and an area with aesthetic qualities ^{of the mine changes} pleasing to the people of the Salt Lake Valley. ^{where possible}

which we
and

To accomplish these objectives Kennecott will maintain a program of experimentation and will apply the best available technology toward rehabilitating each piece of land as it moves from mining to other uses.

Kennecott ^{is located} ~~must~~ such
criteria should include

A specific program of work will be developed each year and be reviewed by the ~~State Division of Oil, Gas and Mining~~ ^{and The Board of Oil, Gas and Mining}. These annual work plans will become progress reports on this reclamation plan but will not suffice in and of themselves to produce the end results outlined above.

The following plan represents an attempt to outline some of the possible land uses and to describe the steps the company will take to reach the general objectives.

MINING APPLICATION

No. _____

Date _____

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF OIL, GAS AND MINING
1588 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

MINING AND RECLAMATION PLAN

- A. Applicant - Kennecott Copper Corporation, Utah Copper Division.
- B. Type of Operation - Mining and processing for mineral extraction.
- Mining method and processing facilities are continually modified and updated to meet natural and physical requirements and conditions of market, technology, governmental regulation, economics and other factors. Large scale mining operation has been underway since about 1904. Remaining life of the mining operation will depend upon many things including the likelihood that eventual mineral shortages and improved technology will justify mineral extraction from materials now considered waste. It is, therefore, impossible to predict a terminal point for the mining and processing operations. However, it is not expected that this terminal point will occur within the next 50 years.

The Utah Copper Division operations extend from in and around the Bingham mine to just beyond the north end of the Oquirrh Mountains near Magna (see CONFIDENTIAL map, Exhibit A). The operation is divided into the following areas which are

identified on Exhibit A, shown in schematic arrangement on process diagram Exhibit B, and covered separately herein:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mine | 5. Ore Processing Facilities |
| 2. Mine Waste Disposal | 6. Tailing Disposal |
| 3. Excess Mine Water Disposal | 7. Excess Process Water Disposal |
| 4. Ore Transfer - Mine to Process | |

1. Mine Area

The mine area from which overburden and ore is removed comprises approximately 3100 acres.

Prior to open pit mining which began in 1904, this mountainous area had been a source of timber and was being used for underground mining operations with associated surface facilities, residences, businesses, etc. As open pit mining has expanded, these other uses have been discontinued.

Determination of a definite use for the area after mining

operations cease is ^{difficult} ~~nearly impossible~~ due to many uncertainties but will be determined in light of the potential use of the land and involved. Some possibilities ~~are~~ include:

Scenic attraction.

Historical landmark.

Other public or private use.

the condition of the land after reclamation ~~is~~ seen by means that are technologically available.

Very little vegetation remains in the mining area because of the considerable volume of material having been displaced.

The remaining vegetation consists of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees such as aspen, mountain mahogany, Utah juniper and

fir. The pH of undisturbed soils range from 4.5 to 7.5 as determined by mixing 100 gm of soil with 100 ml of distilled water. Most materials removed from or exposed in the mine are acidic. Surface elevation ranges from approximately 5240 feet to over 7800 feet above sea level.

~~Underground workings and natural bedrock aquifers have been, and will continue to be, encountered during mining operations. The drainage from these abandoned mines and fault-related aquifers is discharged through a railroad tunnel to supply make up water for leaching operations. At times the water is bypassed by pipeline and canal to a disposal area (see Area 3.) Typical analysis of this water is listed below:~~

pH	4.7	Fe	100 ppm
TDS	2,400 ppm	Cl	70 ppm
SO ₄	1,400 ppm	Ca	500 ppm
Al	5 ppm	Cu	4 ppm
Mg	50 ppm		

✓ Experiments are being conducted to determine if this water can be used for irrigation. ✓

Since open pit mining began, over 1,350,000,000 tons of ore and 2,400,000,000 tons of waste have been removed. This is one of the largest mining operations ever undertaken, having produced more copper than any other mine in history. The present excavation is approximately 2-1/4 miles wide and 1/2 mile deep (see photograph Exhibit C). There are now 56 levels or benches in the mine which typify open-pit mining, a feasible and economical system for handling the low grade ore and overburden in vast quantities. Height of the benches ranges between 40 and 50 feet. Material is now being removed from 20 lower benches by rail and from

upper benches by truck. Approximately 200 miles of roads and railroads are in use in the mine area.

The ore body is in the shape of a plug, or an inverted cone. ?
As the mine progressively develops in depth, all benches must be pushed farther and farther back to gain necessary operating space and assure safety by maintaining a stable slope ranging between 25° and 29° from horizontal.

The mining sequence includes drilling, blasting, loading by shovel and haulage by trucks, waste cars and ore cars. At the present time, approximately 108,000 tons of ore and 380,000 tons of waste are removed during each operating day. Ore is transported by rail to process plants and waste is deposited in outlying areas of the mine (see Area 2). Equipment size continues to increase through improved materials and technology. Haulage trucks now in use at the mine range in capacity from 65 tons to 150 tons. Shovels range from 6-yard to 25-yard capacity. 488,600

It is expected that in the future other mining methods such as underground mining and in-situ extraction may become

economically feasible and practiced for recovery of lower lying minerals in the Bingham mine area. *at that time the notice of Intent and the Reclamation Plan will be amended to include the details of the additional mining processes, including*

at present it is not possible
~~It is impossible~~ to perform any revegetation as open pit mining

progresses because the total area is continually being disturbed. At the conclusion of open pit mining, sides will be stabilized at a slope in the range of 32° to 37°

from horizontal. ~~It is very unlikely that the pit could be revegetated at that time because most of the exposed~~

At that time when revegetation is practicable and convenient
understanding efforts will be made to include the land as part of the project, possibly ways in the

detailed maps, and the reclamation steps to be taken following mining.

and before 1960,

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at most exposed

surface, will be solid rock containing natural sulfide

mineralization. Meteoric water and atmosphere will generate

acidic conditions from these minerals. ~~Covering the surface~~

~~with soil would not be economically feasible and would require~~

~~disturbance of a considerable surface of other area to provide~~

~~a source for the soil cover.~~ The bottom of the pit may

eventually fill with water; however, the level can be

limited by discharge through one of the available railroad

tunnels. Such discharge water would either be processed

for mineral extraction and neutralization, impounded, used

for other acceptable purposes or otherwise safely disposed of

as may be determined in the future by the Board.

Surface facilities including buildings, railroad tracks,

power lines and poles and equipment will be ~~razed or~~ removed

from the mine area when no longer needed in the mining or

subsequent operations, *and the surface areas covered*

may be revegetated and if necessary regraded.

2. Mine Waste Disposal Area

Waste material or overburden removed from the mine is

deposited in outlying areas in Bingham Canyon, on the east front

of the Oquirrh and in Butterfield Canyon. Total area comprises

approximately 8000 acres, leaching and precipitation opera-

tions are conducted for recovery of minerals from this

waste material.

Prior to use for waste disposal the area ranged in elevation

from 5200 feet to 7900 feet above sea level and had been a

source of timber, was used for dry farming, grazing, and

underground mining with associated surface facilities, resi-

dences, business, etc. These uses have been discontinued as waste material has covered the area. However, some grazing and dry farming continues on low lying perimeter areas.

It is expected that leaching and precipitation operations and possibly other processing methods will be used for mineral extraction from the dumps long after final deposition of mine waste is completed. Some possible ultimate uses of the area may include:

A source of borrow and granular material.

Residential, commercial or industrial development.

Recreational.

Scenic.

Other.

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Little or no vegetation exists on areas covered by waste dumps. Vegetation on area that will eventually be covered consists of grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees such as juniper, mountain mahogany and maple. The pH of undisturbed soils range from 4.5 to 7.5 as determined by mixing 100 gm of soil and 100 ml of distilled water. Waste dumps tend to become acidic from meteoric water and atmosphere and from the leach solutions (pH 3 - 3.5) that are distributed over the dumps.

The leaching and collection system including the protection against escape of leach water from waste dumps into lower lying areas is shown in schematic arrangement on Exhibit D. It consists of reservoirs, pumps and piping to distribute

solution on the dumps, pipelines from dams to the precipitation plant and an overflow canal to collect and convey any escaping solution to the reservoir. Leach solution is processed at the precipitation plant for mineral recovery. During extremely wet or high runoff period, excess leach solution may accumulate in the reservoirs and require discharge to the Excess Mine Water Disposal Area (Area 3).

As noted under Area 1, waste dumps presently comprise approximately 2,400,000,000 tons of material and are increasing at the rate of 380,000 tons per day. Waste is transported from the mine by trucks and rail cars and is dumped over the banks to a natural angle of repose. Rail dumps are terraced at approximate 100 foot levels which progress out generally in a uniform manner. Truck dumps are higher and are extended out at the same level without terracing. Problems in dump stability have been encountered on some large truck dumps which are generally associated with inadequate foundation material underlying the dumps. Slides have occurred from failure of this underlying or foundation material. However, because these dumps are active, no attempt is needed to stabilize these areas other than monitoring and precautionary systems for safety. Movement detection switches and movement noise detectors have been installed to detect any dump movement prior to failure. These systems will continue to be maintained and improved as mining progresses. In addition, computer models have been developed to simulate conditions in dumps to estimate the position of the dump crest when stability becomes critical. In the future, control points or a survey

net may be established to check dump movement and settlement.

After dumps become inactive for dumping, ^{Steps will be implemented} other stabilization may be tested and implemented. ^{all dumps are left in a safe and stable condition.} These techniques would probably

include terracing and hydraulic methods consistent with subsequent use determined at that time. ^{Necessary} Collection systems will be ^{provided} retained to contain natural seepage in the area.

Dikes and ponds will be constructed on the upper levels of dumps to prevent slope wash and possible mud slides.

No major revegetation is planned because the majority of the waste material contains natural sulfide mineralization which becomes acidic when exposed to meteoric waters and the atmosphere. However, in some small areas of the dumps where there is little or no sulfide mineralization, tests are being conducted to determine possible methods and types of vegetation suitable for these areas. These tests include aerial seeding of approximately 20 acres with grasses, forbs and shrubs, and hand planting of a two acre control area for more detailed study


which is being conducted jointly with the U.S. Forest Service. When revegetation practices or methods are developed which are no longer needed in the mining, mineral extraction or

subsequent operations, all surface facilities, including buildings, above ground utilities, railroads, piping and equipment will be ~~raised and/or~~ removed. Much of this type effort has been accomplished in the past, including demolition of buildings in the city of Bingham Canyon, removal of trackage from old rail dumps, and removal of bridges in Carr Fork and other demolition and clean up work. ^{Appropriate}

revegetation of these areas will take place

would make ~~some~~ vegetation practicable, such practices and methods will be employed on the dumps. Furthermore, Kennecott will seek to dump

3. Excess Mine Water Disposal Area

 This involves an approximate 2700 acre area upon which excess mine water is transported and contained in ponds for evaporation. Facilities may be installed at a later date for treatment of water prior to disposal.

Prior to use for excess mine water disposal which commenced in 1935, the land was used for grazing and dry farms. After construction of the Bingham Creek reservoir at the mouth of Bingham Canyon in 1965, discharge to the evaporation pond area was considerably reduced and now required only during extremely wet or high runoff periods. Currently, much of the land is used for dry farming and sand and gravel operations.

Possible future uses of the land when no longer needed in the mining operation may include one or more of the following:

Sand and gravel operations.

Farming.

Water storage and evaporation.

Recreational.

Water or sludge disposal by others.

Residential, commercial or industrial development.

Other.

In addition to dry-farm wheat, the area contains natural grasses, forbs and shrubs. The pH of the natural soils range from 6.5 to 7.5 as determined by mixing 100 gm of soil and 100 ml of distilled water. Surface elevation ranges from approximately 4675 feet to 5200 feet above sea level.

Residues of evaporation are acidic and contain soluble ions of iron, aluminum, magnesium and sulfate. Depending upon specific source of excess water from mine operation, water analysis will range between the following values:

pH	4.7 - 3.2	Fe	100 - 2,400 ppm
TDS	2,400 - 6,700 ppm	Cl	70 - 180 ppm
SO ₄	1,400 - 52,000 ppm	Ca	400 - 500 ppm
Al	5 - 4,600 ppm	Cu	4 - 100 ppm
Mg	50 - 6,300 ppm		

Evaporation ponds are contained and separated by dikes constructed of earth from the area. Dikes are approximately four feet high and twelve feet wide on top. Side slopes are approximately two horizontal to one vertical. Dikes are monitored and maintained to prevent spill of solution.

At such time as area is no longer needed for excess water disposal or other purposes associated with mining operation, stabilization will be accomplished consistent with subsequent use determined at that time. This may include removal or covering accumulated salts, treatment with neutralizer, grading and revegetation work. In any event, area will be left in safe, stable condition suitable for future use and without hazard of erosion or surface water accumulation.

Because the area appears better suited for future uses in farming than other vegetative purposes, any revegetation work would most likely be accomplished to suit farming requirements. In the event of farming, or soil stabilization, this would involve testing by standard agricultural analysis (e.g. Utah

taking into account all pertinent factors including surrounding land usage, potential

no
average given

State Soils Laboratory), application of fertilizer, and cultivation. Such crops as wheat, barley, alfalfa, wheatgrass and clover could be raised. Irrigation could be considered if sufficient water becomes available.

4. Ore Transfer - Mine to Process Area

From the mine area at Bingham, ore is transported to the processing plants near Magna by railroad cars. This railroad line of approximately 15 miles crosses generally through slightly sloping land near the base of the Oquirrh Mountains. Total area of this railroad right-of-way is approximately 400 acres. Land along the railroad is used primarily for dry farming. It may have been previously used for grazing.

When no longer needed in the mining operation, the railroad may be used to serve future industrial or commercial needs. Otherwise, the railroad right-of-way will have potential use for:

Residential, commercial or industrial development.

Utility right-of-way.

Roadway.

Other.

In addition to dry farm wheat, the area contains natural grasses, forbs and shrubs. The pH of the soils range from 6.5 to 7.5 as determined by mixing 100 gm of soil and 100 ml of distilled water. Surface elevation ranges from approximately 5400 feet to 4500 feet above sea level.

At such time as the railroad is no longer needed in the mining or processing operations or for subsequent use, trackage and surface facilities will be removed and area left in condition suitable for conversion to other use determined

at that time. *Revegetation will be accomplished when the trackage and surface facilities are removed and the right of way has no future use as such.*
~~Revegetation of the disturbed area does not appear to be warranted because value for other use and development should be considerably greater than achievable by attempt to return the area to a natural condition.~~

5. Ore Processing Facilities Area

Over the years ore processing facilities have been added, changed, enlarged and improved to suit needs and conditions. Many more such modifications are expected in the future. Facilities now consist of the Arthur, Magna and Bonneville concentrators, power plant, railroad car and engine shops, lime plant, foundry and other supporting and related surface structures and utilities. Total land area comprises approximately 1600 acres. Other separated facilities include water supply and distribution systems and maintenance shops. This represents a total additional area of approximately 200 acres.

Prior to use for ore processing, this area on the north foothills of the Oquirrh Mountains would have had no known use other than very limited grazing.

Possible future uses of the area when no longer needed for ore processing may include one or more of the following:

Other industrial or commercial operations.

Residential.

Other public or private use.

Prior to construction of initial process facilities in about 1906, vegetation consisted of natural grasses, forbs and shrubs such as sagebrush, oak, service, mahogany and juniper. Most of this vegetation remains in undisturbed portions of the area. Other vegetation has been added for stabilization and appearance. This includes trees such as Russian olive and Chinese elm and plants such as alfalfa, clover and various grasses. The pH of natural soils range from 6.5 to 7.5 as determined by mixing 100 gm of soil and 100 ml of distilled water. Surface elevation ranges from approximately 4200 feet to 5400 feet above sea level.

At such time as the surface facilities, including buildings, utilities, railroads, equipment, etc., are no longer needed for ore processing or related purposes and if not convertible to some other use, they will be razed and/or removed. All hazardous conditions will be eliminated and ground surfaces stabilized and planted ~~as needed~~ using vegetation types natural or subsequently determined to be best suited to the area.

6. Tailing Disposal Area

Tailing produced from the ore concentrators is discharged as a slurry into a 6000-acre tailing pond adjacent to and north of the concentrators. The original ground surface which ranged in elevation from 4210 feet to 4340 feet above sea level is believed to have been a sparsley vegetated, highly alkaline soil such as present perimeter areas. Prior to use for tailing disposal which began about 1916 some limited livestock grazing may have been attempted.

In its terminal condition for deposition, the tailing pond may be considered as a resource. It will contain unrecovered minerals that eventually may justify reprocessing for recovery. Tailing material also has value as fill for land reclamation and construction such as currently used for highway embankment work. Studies have demonstrated that mixing tailing material with alkali soils enhances capability of sustaining a wide range of vegetation. Considerable areas of Western Utah and in Nevada may be reclaimed for agricultural and other purposes by this material.

When no longer needed for foregoing purposes, the tailing disposal area will have potential use for one or more of the following:

Farming.

Residential, commercial or
industrial development.

Recreational.

Other.

Scenic Attraction.

Natural vegetation in the area includes salt grass, wire swamp grass, cat tails and salt bush. The pH of the natural soils range from 8.5 to 9.0 as determined by mixing 100 gm of soil and 100 ml of distilled water. High clay content of the soil, close proximity to Great Salt Lake and poor drainage would have contributed to the highly alkaline condition.

The tailing pond is a continually rising area (currently rising at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet per year) and is contained by a dike which extends completely around its perimeter. This dike must also be continually raised and be maintained in a stable condition. Initially, dike fill was rock waste from the mine, later hauled fill from areas adjacent to the concentrator plants was used, and more recently, dike build up is being accomplished by relocation of previously placed dike fill material by drag line. This is followed by sealing of the pond side of the dike with a berm of coarse tailing distributed by a perimeter pumping system. To obtain adequate dike stability, the outside of the dike is maintained at 5 to 1 slope as recommended by consultants on slope stability. Periodic inspections are conducted by consultants to assure long range stability of the system. Present elevation of the pond surface averages approximately 4345 feet above sea level. Dewatering of the tailing pond is by means of two buoy-supported siphon lines which remove clear water, most of which is reclaimed as concentrator process water.

The area near the top of the dike which is subject to being disturbed in the subsequent dike build up, and roads on the dike, are stabilized ^{and will be stabilized} to prevent wind erosion by frequent application of a soil stabilizing agent such as Coherex.

Farther down the outside slope where the surface is permanent, revegetation is practiced. Current plantings include several plant and tree species along the dike slopes. Success has been achieved with Japanese millet, rye, yellow sweet clover, wheatgrass, brome, range alfalfa and vetch plants and Russian olive, larch and elm trees. Because of the continually rising tailing deposition, permanent stabilization or revegetation of the pond surface is not possible as long as operation continues.

However, wind erosion control ^{and will be} is practiced. About 90% of the pond surface is kept moist at all times by the natural meandering of the tailing stream discharged into the pond.

The remaining areas are treated by several different methods to stabilize the surface. Where possible, the surface is wetted by tailing distribution lines installed for this purpose.

If this is not feasible and the dry areas are accessible to land vehicles, the surface is treated with stabilizing agents. If not accessible by land vehicles, dry areas are treated by application of a polymer product with aircraft. Use of fast growing grasses is also being investigated for wind erosion control.

Based upon current operating rates and practices, by the year 2025 the tailing pond surface area will be reduced to approximately 3,000 acres and the average elevation will be approximately 4560 feet above sea level.

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When no longer needed for tailing deposition, mineral recovery or material source, grading and revegetation of dike slopes not already done will be completed. Drainage will not be a problem. As noted previously, the outer surface of the dike will have an average 5 to 1 slope.

The pond surface will have, or will be graded to, a natural slope which will be more than adequate for drainage needs, considering that this is a region of low precipitation and the surface can adequately absorb normal precipitation.

- Revegetation is also receiving consideration by Kennecott and other mining companies for stabilization and subsequent reclamation of inactive tailing pond surfaces. To this end, test work is being conducted to ascertain which species of vegetation are suitable, and procedures required to obtain adequate vegetation growth. Planting Japanese millet at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre with fertilizer may be a means of vegetating the tailing pond surface after deposition is completed and to a limited extent during the deposition

- process. The surface and dike area of the tailings pond will be stabilized through revegetation using the most practical technology available upon the termination of the deposition of the tailings.
7. Excess Process Water Disposal Area
This comprises a treatment plant, sludge disposal area, canals and diversion facilities now existing as well as possible additional treatment facilities, water storage and evaporation ponds and other facilities that may be required in the future. It involves perimeter areas around the tailing disposal area (Area 6) comprising a total of approximately 1000 acres.

Most of the area remains in a natural state and may have been used for very limited grazing prior to the early 1900's.

Possible future uses of the area when no longer needed for water treatment and disposal may include one or more of the following:

- Other industrial or commercial operations.

- Residential development.

- Other public or private use.

Natural vegetation in the areas includes salt grass, wire swamp grass, cat tails and salt bush. The pH of the natural soils range from 8.5 to 9.0 as determined by mixing 100 gm of soil and 100 ml of distilled water. The area is comparable to the original ground surface of the tailing disposal area. Surface elevation ranges from 4210 feet to 4300 feet above sea level.

Canals have been constructed around the tailing pond area to convey natural flows and drainage and excess water from tailing pond and treatment plant to the Great Salt Lake. Sludge from the treatment plant is deposited in a low diked area.

At such time as the surface facilities including treatment plant, piping and utilities are no longer needed and if not convertible to some other use, they will be razed and/or removed. Sludge ponds, evaporation ponds and possibly other areas will likewise be left in condition suitable for conversion to other use determined at that time. This may

involve filling or covering with tailing and other stabilization and revegetation work comparable to that designated for the tailing disposal area. Canals will most likely be left indefinitely for conveyance of natural surface flows and drainage to Great Salt Lake.

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